CONFIDENTIAL. **No 2 of 1892.**

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

Received up to 14th January 1892.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
I.—FOREIGN AND POLITICAL.	
National Congress, Nagpur	9
Condemnation of the proposal of the National Congress regarding the reduction of the Indian garrison	9
Ditto	9
Lord Lansdowne's administration	9
Exclusion of Hindus from posts of trust and responsibility in Rámpur	10
Protection of kine in the Bijawar and Gaurihar States, Bundelkhand	10
II.—ADMINISTRATION.	
Lord Cross' speech at Hanley	10
Land Indebtedness Commission	10
Ditto	11
Pioneer and village sanitation	11
Misconduct of the Sessions Judge of Jaunpur	11
Sessions Judge of Jaunpur	11
Suggestion regarding the appointment of Civilians as Cantonment Magistrates	11
Custom of marrying young girls to old men	11
Appointment of Honorary Munsifs	12
Municipal Board, Moradabad	12
Removal of the president and some members from the Municipal Board, Khandwa, Nimar district	12
Release of Bakhtawar Singh and others, residents of Mansurpur, Muzaffarnagar, accused of abetment of dakaiti ...	12
Overcrowding of people in Mecca pilgrim vessels ...	12
Review of events of last year	12
Alleged hostile attitude of Government officers towards native newspapers	13
Government and native newspapers	13
High prices	13
Grain trade	14
III.—EDUCATION.	
Muhammadan Educational Conference, Aligarh	14
IV.—RAILWAY.	
Intermediate class carriages	14
Need for privies in third class railway carriages	14
Exclusion of upper class native passengers from the waiting room at the Cawnpore station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand line	14
V.—MISCELLANEOUS.	
Kayasth Conference, Bareilly	15
A suggestion regarding the disposal of subscriptions raised by Sriman Swami for the protection of kine	15

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	URDU.			1891-92.	1892.	
	Monthly.					
1	Khattri Hitkari ...	Agra ...	Dina Náth ...	For December ...	January 10th ...	475 copies.
2	Safir-i-Kashmir ...	Moradabad ...	Avtár Krishn ...	" " ...	" 14th ...	525 "
	Tri-monthly.					
3	Akhbár-i-Imámía ...	Lucknow ...	Abid Ali ...	January 6th ...	" 10th ...	225 "
4	Dabir-i-Hind	Agra ...	Amín-ul-dín ...	" 10th ...	" 14th ...	50 "
5	Mufíd-i-Ám	" ...	Qadir Ali Khán ...	" 1st ...	" 9th ...	125 "
	Weekly.					
6	Agra Akhbár	" ...	Tajammul Hussain ...	" 7th ...	" 12th ...	202 "
7	Akhbár-i-Álam	Meerut ...	Muqarrab Hussain Khán.	" 5th ...	" 9th ...	[illegible] "
8	Álam-i-Taswír	Cawnpore ...	Rahmat-ul-lah ...	" " ...	" 10th ...	500 "
9	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Krishn Lál ...	" 9th ...	" 11th ...	120 "
10	Azád	" ...	Ashraf Ali ...	" 8th ...	" 10th ...	225 "

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	URDU—(concluded).			1891-92.	1892.	
	Weekly.					
11	Colonel	Moradabad ...	Banwári Lál ...	January 8th ...	January 11th ...	250 copies.
12	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari ...	Bareilly ...	Thákur Prasád ...	„ 2nd, 9th ...	„ 9th & 14th,	200 „
13	Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí ...	Rámpur ...	Muhammad Husain,	„ 11th ...	„ 13th ...	450 „
14	Fitnah	Gorakhpur ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	„ 8th ...	„ 11th ...	500 „
15	Hindustání	Lucknow ...	Gangá Prasád, Varmá,	„ 6th ...	„ 10th ...	300 „
16	Jám-i-Jamshed	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	„ 3rd ...	„ 9th ...	150 „
17	Kárnámah	Lucknow ...	Muhammad Yáqúb...	„ 10th ...	„ 13th ...	250 „
18	Káyasth Reformer ...	Bareilly ...	Thákur Prasád ...	„ 2nd, 9th ...	„ 9th, 14th...	250 „
19	Khurshíd-i-Afaq ...	Pílibhít ...	Mazhar Ahsan Khán,	„ 8th ...	„ 10th ...	200 „
20	Matla-i-Núr	Cawnpore ...	Gauri Shankar ...	„ 9th ...	„ 12th ...	50 „
21	Mauj-i-Narbadda ...	Hoshangabad ...	Abdul Karím ...	„ 1st & 8th ...	„ 10th & 13th,	220 „
22	Mihr-i-Nimroz	Bijnor ...	Karím-ul-lah ...	„ 7th ...	„ 10th ...	385 „
23	Naiyar-i-Azam	Moradabad ...	Amjad Ali ...	„ 4th ...	„ 9th ...	300 „
24	Najm-ul-Akhbár ...	Etáwah ...	Rúh-ul-lah Khán ...	„ 5th ...	„ 8th ...	175 „
25	Najm-ul-Hind	Jaunpur ...	Muhammad Muhsin,	„ 11th ...	„ 13th ...	80 „
26	Nasím-i-Agra	Agra ...	Jamna Dás Biswas...	„ 7th ...	„ 9th ...	425 „
27	Násir-i-Hind	Fatehpur ...	Muhammad Ali ...	„ 8th ...	„ 12th ...	40 „
28	Nizám-ul-Mulk	Moradabad ...	Fahim-ul-din ...	„ 11th ...	„ 14th ...	100 „
29	Oudh Punch	Lucknow ...	Sajjád Husain ...	„ 7th ...	„ 8th ...	400 „
30	Rafi-ul-Akhbár	Benares ...	Ghulám Husain ...	„ 11th ...	„ 14th ...	360 „
31	Rahbar	Moradabad ...	Partáp Krishn ...	„ 6th ...	„ 8th ...	160 „
32	Riáz-ul-Akhbár	Gorakhpur ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	„ 8th ...	„ 11th ...	325 „
33	Rohilkhand Punch ...	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	„ 3rd ...	„ 9th ...	150 „
34	Tatár	„ ...	Pratáp Krishn ...	„ 6th ...	„ 8th ...	250 „
35	Tohfa-i-Hind	Bijnor ...	Jairáj Singh ...	„ „ ...	„ 10th ...	250 „
36	Tútí-i-Hind	Meerut ...	Sajjád Husain ...	„ 8th ...	„ „ ...	115 „
	Daily.					
37	Oudh Akhbár	Lucknow ...	Sheo Prasád ...	„ 8th to 14th,	„ 8th to 14th,	540 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.).
	URDU-ENGLISH.					
	Bi-weekly.					
38	Aligarh Gazette	Aligarh ...	Alím-ul-lah ...	December 19th & Jan. 9th.	„ 11th ...	469 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
	HINDI.					
	Monthly.					
39	Godharm Prakash ...	Farukhabad ...	Mohan Lál ...	For January ...	„ 9th ...	600 copies.
	Weekly.					
40	Almora Akhbár	Almora ...	Sadá Nand ...	January 11th ...	„ 14th ...	105 „
41	Bhárat Jíwan	Benares ...	Rám Krishn, Varma,	„ „ ...	„ 13th ...	1,500 „
42	Prayag Samáchár ...	Allahabad ...	Jagan Náth ...	„ 7th ...	„ 8th ...	400 „
43	Sajjan Kírti Sudhákar ...	Udaipur ...	Ashyachalak Dán ...	„ 4th ...	„ „ ...	100 „
	Daily.					
44	Hindustán	Kálákankar ...	Deva Charan Sharma,	„ 7th to 13th,	„ 8th to 14th,	500 „
	HINDI-URDU.					
	Weekly.					
45	Káshi Pattriká	Benares ...	Lakshmi Shankar, Misra, M.A.	„ 8th ...	„ 10th ...	500 copies (including 343 copies taken by Govt.)
	Bi-weekly.					
46	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur ...	Mahávír Prasád ...	December 26th & 30th,	„ 9th & 11th,	100 copies.
	MARATHI.					
	Weekly.					
47	Subodh Sindhu	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayági.	January 6th ...	„ 10th ...	293 „

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	MARATHI-ENGLISH. *Weekly.*			1892.	1892.	
48	Nyáya Sudhá	Hardá ...	Wásudeva Bháskar ...	January 6th ...	January 10th ...	450 copies.
	GORKHA. *Weekly.*					
49	Bhárat Jiwan	Benares ...	Rám Krishn, Varma,	" 8th ...	" " ...	600 "

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 2 OF 1892.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RÁJPUTÁNA,

Received up to 14th January 1892.

I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

National Congress, Nagpur.

HINDUSTÁNI. Jan. 6th, 1892.

1. The Hindustáni (Lucknow), of the 6th January, publishes the proceedings of the Nagpur National Congress, and observes that the total number of delegates amounted to about 900. Each delegate had to pay Rs. 10 as registration fee. There were about 2,000 visitors, each of whom paid an admission fee of Rs. 5. (The *Subodh Sindhu*, Khandwa, of the 6th January, the *Nyáya Sudhá*, Harda, of the 6th idem, and some other newspapers give brief accounts of the National Congress.)

Condemnation of the proposal of the National Congress regarding the reduction of the Indian garrison.

ÁZÁD. Jan. 8th, 1892.

2. The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 8th January, observes that the National Congress exhibited little sagacity in passing a resolution regarding the reduction of the Indian army by forty thousand troops. Such a resolution can receive no consideration from Government in the present unsatisfactory state of the frontier affairs. The Congress recommends the enlistment of native Volunteers to compensate for the diminution of the regular army suggested by it. But it should remember that, in spite of all its assurances as to the peaceful intentions of the Indian population, Government is loath, and rightly so, to introduce native Volunteering. On the occurrence of a religious dispute the Hindu and the Muhammadan Volunteers would readily use their arms against each other. During the Delhi religious riots, sticks and stones were freely used by the citizens. Had the men been in possession of arms, they would not have hesitated to make use of them. The men who lived by robbery and plunder under native rule are dissatisfied with British rule. Does the Congress mean that Volunteers should be selected from among them? The passing of such resolutions is only calculated to reflect on the intentions of the Congress.

The same.

NAJM-UL-AKHBÁR. Jan. 1st, 1892.

3. The *Najm-ul Akhbár* (Etáwah,) of the 1st January, in commenting upon the same subject, expresses surprise that the Congress should have urged a decrease in the army when difficulties are apprehended on the frontier. Russia has good reason to be thankful to it for its proposal, but the Government of India can hardly be expected to pay any attention to such a foolish recommendation. If the Government reduced the Indian garrison, the days of British rule in this country would be numbered. Evidently ignorance or disloyalty is at the bottom of the proposal.

Lord Lansdowne's administration.

MAUJ-I-NERBUDDA. Jan. 1st, 1892.

4. The *Mauj-i-Nerbudda* (Hoshangabad), of the 1st January, observes that Lord Lansdowne cannot be too highly praised for the excellent manner in which he has been conducting the administration. His Lordship is really a very able and sympathetic ruler. His proceedings during his late visits to Kashmir and other Native States are calculated not only to conciliate feudatory chiefs, but also to give a stimulus to the loyalty of the whole Indian population. His Lordship has not received his due meed

of praise from native journalists, which is due to the circumstance that they are under the impression that Lord Ripon was the greatest benefactor of this country. But they mistake. Lord Ripon's Local Self-Government scheme and the Ilbert Bill only tended to create discord among the different classes of the people. Some Members of Parliament recommended an interference with the affairs of Indor, but Lord Lansdowne refrained from doing so. The maintenance of Manipur as a Native State, after the late imbroglio, reflects great credit on His Lordship's liberality. The Mahárája of Kashmir, who had been condemned by Lord Dufferin as an incompetent prince, has again been made President of the State Council by His Lordship. In his speech at Bhopal His Lordship expressed regret at the late events which had occurred there. Again, the Viceroy bore testimony to the loyalty of all feudatory chiefs. All honour is due to such a sympathetic ruler.

RAHBAR. Jan. 6th, 1892.

Exclusion of Hindus from posts of trust and responsibility in Rámpur.

5. A correspondent of the *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 6th January, says that the Hindus form about half the population of the Rámpur State, and that the Hindus and Musalmáns in that State have always lived on the most friendly terms with each other. The late Nawábs appointed competent Hindus to offices of trust and responsibility, and those Hindu officers performed their duties very satisfactorily, making themselves equally popular with both classes of the community. The banishment of Munshi Lalta Prasád, who held a post of trust at Rámpur, by the late General Azam-ul-din Khán, from the State, was viewed with general regret. Lála Parmeshri Das, who was made a Member of the Subordinate Council, established by the late General, still continues to hold his post and is held in high respect both by officials and the people. It is necessary that a Hindu should be admitted to the Council of Regency to watch and promote the interests of the Hindus. If there be no duly qualified Hindu at Rámpur, one may be sent from some other place, like the Muhammadan Members. Moreover, Hindus should be appointed to other posts of trust and responsibility as before.

GODHARM PRAKÁSH. Jan. 1892.

Protection of kine in the Bijawar and Gaurihar States, Bundelkhand.

6. The *Godharm Prakásh* (Farukhabad), for January, refers to the orders issued by the Rájas of Bijawar and Gaurihar in Bundelkhand, for the protection of kine in their States, at the instance of Pandit Gangadhar, Agent of the Hardwár Cow Protection Society, who made speeches in the States. Cowsheds will be established from public subscription and the sales of kine will be registered at police stations.

II.—ADMINISTRATION.

HINDUSTÁNI. Jan. 6th, 1892.

Lord Cross' speech at Hanley.

7. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 12th January, says that in his speech at Hanley Lord Cross declared that justice was the key stone of the British policy in India and that the British rulers had assured the natives that they did not desire an extension of the limits of British territories and were anxious to maintain most friendly relations with Indian chiefs. It is a matter of great satisfaction that even Lord Cross has admitted that a further extension of British territories would be inexpedient, and that the maintenance of friendship with Indian princes is desired. The conciliation of the nobility and gentry in this country is doubtless indispensable. (The *Rahbar*, Moradabad, of the 6th January, referring to the same portion of Lord Cross' speech, observes that His Lordship gave utterance to noble words. But to say good words is one thing and to act upon them another. The policy pursued in this country is just the opposite of that announced by Lord Cross.)

ÁZÁD. Jan. 8th, 1892.

Land Indebtedness Commission.

8. The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 8th January, says that the different commissions appointed in this country from time to time proved to be utter failures, and that there is no reason to think that the new Land Indebtedness Commission will be an exception to the rule. The condition of landholders and cultivators is very rapidly getting worse and worse every day: men who were big landholders not long ago have been reduced to cultivators and are to be found ploughing their lands themselves. No other class of people has to work so hard as the Indian cultivator. He labours hard at his fields from sunrise to sunset every day during all seasons of the year, and at the end of his daily toil he has but a scanty meal of very coarse grain. He is clad in old rags and does not spend any large sums of money on occasions of births,

deaths and marriages in his family. The condition of the landowners is not much better. The litigation encouraged by the law, the extension of railways, and the extortions of priests are the chief causes of the growing poverty of the two classes. The Hindu peasantry are an ignorant and priest-ridden people and spend a large portion of their incomes in frequent visits to their holy places and in presents to the priests. Again, the law has set the landholders and cultivators by the ears. It remains to be seen what the result of the inquiries of the Commission will be.

Mihr-i-Nimroz. Jan. 7th, 1892.

The same.

9. The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 7th January, expresses deep regret that the landholders and talukdárs are generally involved in debt over head and ears, and foolishly do not improve their ways. It is a matter of satisfaction that Government has resolved to appoint a Committee to inquire into the causes of their indebtedness and to suggest remedial measures. If the Committee succeeds in making them independent of money-lenders and saving them from ruin, it would place them under a deep debt of gratitude.

Kárnámah. Jan. 10th, 1892.

Pioneer and village sanitation.

10. The *Kárnámah* (Lucknow), of the 10th January, expresses surprise that the greater the attention paid to sanitary reforms, the more frequent are the outbreaks of cholera. The *Pioneer* suggests that the number of European Magistrates should be increased, and they should be required to make tours in the interior of districts, native Deputy Collectors being employed on excise and other miscellaneous work. In that case the peasantry, coming in contact with the neatly-dressed European Magistrates, instead of dirty native magistrates, would learn to appreciate cleanliness. The *Pioneer* ought to know better. Although the cultivators work hard at their fields throughout the day, they generally get only one insufficient meal in the evening, have no clothing except the loin-cloth, sleep on ground for want of beds, and live in old and dilapidated huts. It is simply preposterous to expect such a poverty-stricken people to pay any attention to sanitary measures. If Government desires to improve village sanitation, it should do so at its own expense.

Azad, Jan. 8th, 1892.

Misconduct of the Sessions Judge of Jaunpur.

11. The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 8th January, referring to the Jaunpur case, observes that the Chief Justice declared in open court that he did not believe that the Sessions Judge delivered or even wrote the Judgment in the case of Debi Prasád. Nothing could be more reprehensible than that a Sessions Judge should be guilty of such shameful conduct in accordance with the wishes of the local authorities. Can such a Judge be expected to dispense justice with impartiality? Such cases frequently occur, but they are seldom brought to light. It is to be hoped the Local Government will take serious notice of the misconduct of the Judge of Jaunpur, with a view to deter other Magistrates and Judges from misbehaving themselves in this way.

Hindustáni. Jan. 6th, 1892.

Sessions Judge of Jaunpur.

12. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 6th January, observes that the Sessions Judge of Jaunpur who was lately censured by the High Court, has been transferred to Gorakhpur as Joint Magistrate. The punishment appears to be quite inadequate. The Government had better publish the explanation given by the Judge, with its own opinion, in the official Gazette.

Nasim-i-Agra. Jan. 7th, 1892.

Suggestion regarding the appointment of Civilians as Cantonment Magistrates.

13. The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th January, does not understand why Civilians are not appointed Cantonment Magistrates, while Military Officers are largely employed in the Civil Administration of several provinces. There can hardly be any doubt that Civilians would acquit themselves very well as Cantonment Magistrates. Their exclusion from those posts is in a manner an injustice both to them and the public.

Custom of marrying young girls to old men.

14. The same paper complains that many avaricious men marry their young daughters only seven or eight years old to grown up persons on receipt of money from the latter. The practice is a kind of slave trade and is highly reprehensible. It deserves to be put down with a high hand. If it were stopped, the Age of Consent Act would become a dead letter.

JÁM-I-JAMSHED. Jan. 3rd, 1892.

Appointment of Honorary Munsifs.

15. The *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 3rd January, says that the subject of appointment of Honorary Munsifs engaged the attention of the Local Government, but that it is not known why the measure has not yet been introduced. There can scarcely be two opinions that the measure would be very beneficial to the people, inasmuch as in that case they would be saved the pleaders' fees, and Honorary Munsifs possessing local knowledge would be able to decide suits in a very satisfactory manner. The Local Government had better give effect to the proposal.

Municipal Board, Moradabad.

16. The same paper regrets to notice that there is secret ill-feeling between the leading members of the Moradabad Municipal Board and the new Secretary, Qázi Ibrar Ahmad, and that the former are not satisfied with the latter's proceedings. In the present unsatisfactory state of relations between them the municipal work cannot go on properly. The Secretary should make a point of gaining the good-will of all the members, and the Board should try to introduce measures calculated to improve the health and comfort of the citizens.

SUBODH SINDHU. Jan. 1st, 1892.

Removal of the president and some members from the Municipal Board, Khandwa, Nimar district.

17. The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 6th January, says that it is difficult to foretell the end of the Khandwa Municipal Board. Radha Kishan Mandloi, Secretary to the Board, has been dismissed, and five members have been ordered to tender their resignations. It appears from the official Gazette that Babu Piare Lál has been removed from the post of president, and his name has even been struck off the list of members. Such proceedings can only be attributed to the obstinacy of the authorities. The cause of the dismissal of the president has not yet transpired, but the unfortunate octroi affair is generally believed to be at the bottom. A thorough inquiry was made, but nothing was proved against him. It will be easily perceived how far it is just to bring respectable persons into disrepute under mere suspicion of guilt. Babu Piare Lál was an elected member and took a deep interest in municipal matters. He is an able man and possesses great popularity with the people, who are sure to be dissatisfied at his removal from the Board.

AKHBÁR-I-ÁLAM. Jan. 5th, 1892.

Release of Bakhtawar Singh and others, residents of Mansurpur, Muzaffarnagar, accused of abetment of dakaiti.

18. The *Akhbár-i-Álam* (Meerut), of the 5th January, referring to the case of Sayyid Abul Muzaffar, Bakhtawar Singh and his two brothers, residents of Mansurpur in the Muzaffarnagar district, who were charged with abetment of dakaiti, observes that the accused were found innocent and released by Mr. Benson, Sessions Judge, after a trial which lasted many days. The decision was received with general satisfaction in Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, and other districts, and Mr. Benson highly praised by the people for his justice and impartiality. The cost of defence amounted to about forty thousand rupees.

MUFID-I-ÁM. Jan. 1st, 1892.

Overcrowding of people in Mecca pilgrim vessels.

19. The *Mufid-i-Ám* (Agra), of the 1st January, regrets to say that although the attention of the Government of India has repeatedly been drawn to the troubles and difficulties of the Mecca pilgrims, no effectual measures have been adopted by the Government for improving matters. Cholera breaks out among the pilgrims almost every year and thousands of them fall victims to it. If the Government is unable to introduce the necessary sanitary reforms in the Hedjaz, at least it can insist on the improvement of the sanitary condition of pilgrim vessels. Such vessels are generally fearfully overcrowded, their avaricous owners receiving into a ship even more than double the number of pilgrims who could conveniently be accommodated in it. Such overcrowding should be strictly prohibited.

RAHBAR. Jan. 6th, 1892.

Review of events of last year.

20. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 6th January, in reviewing the events of last year, observes that the scarcity of grain was felt in Madras at the very commencement of the year. Owing to the continuance of the heavy grain exports, the scarcity spread to the Panjáb and other provinces. For some months past there has been severe distress in Ajmere, Marwar, and other parts of Rájputána. Small relief works were opened by Government at some places, but Government chiefly depended on the rain for the relief of famine. Lately the semi-official newspapers have been publishing accounts of famine in Russia, as if such accounts would relieve the distress

of the sufferers in this country. As regards the dispensation of justice, natives were sentenced to severe punishments for small offences, as usual: in some cases of murder, in which the guilt of the accused natives was not clearly established, they were condemned to the gallows. Last year more natives were killed by European soldiers than in any previous year. Such murders occurred in every part of the country, but the murderers escaped scot-free. Last year was very unfavourable to newspapers, and the press was threatened with the loss of its entire liberty. The *Tútí-i-Hind* and the *Indian Herald* were punished for libel, and the *Bangbasi* incurred the displeasure of the Government of India. Several newspapers published in native states were stopped by order of Government. The European Officers have little sympathy with natives, and look down upon them as a conquered people. The introduction of unnecessary water-works shows how far Sir Auckland Colvin sympathizes with the people. The state of things in other provinces is equally unsatisfactory. Although the country was exposed to much distress from famine, the authorities did not leave their summer retreats and continued to amuse themselves with dances and balls. The Governor of Madras held the Devils' Dance when men were starving for want of food under his very nose, and the Viceroy followed his example at Simla. In spite of the prevalence of severe distress in the country the grain exports were not checked. The tours of District Officers were conducted as before. The towns and villages visited were cleaned and illuminated, and the poor traders and villagers had to supply provisions, grass, &c., gratis. The officers did not inquire into the grievances of the people during their tours but availed themselves of the opportunity to increase the income tax assessments. Any men, whose houses were whitewashed or at whose shops a few bags of grain were found lying, were taken for rich persons, and the assessments increased.

Alleged hostile attitude of Government Officers towards native newspapers.

Tútí-i-Hind, Jan. 8th, 1892.

21. The *Tútí-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 8th January, complains that last year Sir Auckland Colvin, following the example of the Government of India, assumed a hostile attitude towards the native press and accused native journalists of practising extortion and publishing false and libellous writings. His Honor's hostile attitude made all Judges and Magistrates enemies to native editors, and several journalists were convicted of libel and severely dealt with. Referring to his own case the editor of the *Tútí-i-Hind* expresses regret that Sir Auckland Colvin, who was once a patron of his paper, showed no indulgence to him and did not remit the punishment.

Government and native newspapers.

Azad, Jan. 8th, 1892.

22. The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 8th January, regrets to notice that native newspapers, as a rule, are not in competent hands and abuse their liberty. But there are some honourable exceptions, and they are conducted with intelligence and ability. Government would do well to assist such native papers and supply official news to them as it does to English papers.

High prices.

Dabir-i-Hind, Jan. 10th, 1892.

23. The *Dabir-i-Hind* (Agra), of the 10th January, copies an article from the *Lahore Punch* complaining of the permanent rise in the prices of food-grains and of the widespread distress prevailing among the poorer classes in consequence. The *Lahore Punch* appeals to Government to take steps with a view to bring about a fall in prices, and observes that if Government considers any interference with the grain trade a sin and does not like to interfere, it had better send poor people to the frontier in future to fight its battles in order that they may die in the field on its behalf and be spared the slow tortures of starvation. The *Dabir-i-Hind* is grieved that even the most pathetic appeals made by native journalists in the matter fail to have any effect on Government. Not to go further back, the editor himself in his boyhood bought wheat at 45 seers and gram at 75 seers the rupee at Agra, whereas the present rates are 12 and 16 seers respectively. Such an abnormal rise is the cause of great distress and misery among the people, as may be naturally imagined. Matters have been rendered worse by the circumstance that hundreds of thousands of men also suffer from want of employment. Nothing could be more lamentable than that men should have to put up with insufficient quantities of food. It is to be hoped Government will see the necessity for regulating the grain trade and saving the people from starvation.

DABDAB-I-QAISARI. Jan. 9th, 1892.

Grain trade.

24. The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 9th January, observes that Government is not well-advised in allowing full freedom to the grain trade and placing the lives of the people at the tender mercies of heartless grain-dealers. On the one hand, immense quantities of grain are exported by European merchants, and on the other, the native shopkeepers sell grain at any rates they please. In times of scarcity of grain, the exports should be checked, and Government should also arrange with Municipal Boards for the establishment of grain-shops, with a view to prevent the greedy grain-dealers from increasing the rates at their own sweet will, giving some help to the Boards from the Famine Fund in the matter.

III.—EDUCATION.

NAJM-UL-AKHBÁR. Jan. 1st, 1892.

Muhammadan Educational Conference, Aligarh.

25. The *Najm-ul-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 1st January, gives a brief account of the proceedings of the sixth Muhammadan Educational Conference held at Aligarh during Christmas week. Only about a hundred Musalmáns took part in the proceedings, the decrease in the number of members being due to several unavoidable causes. Sayyid Amir Husain, Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, was the president designate; but he was unable to attend on account of illness. Munshi Muhammad Ishaq Khán, Joint Magistrate, Etáwah, was elected president. Eight resolutions were passed, one of which urged the encouragement of female education, and another was regarding the Muhammadan students who go to England for education. It was resolved that no boy should go there until he has attained at least 20 years of age and has passed the intermediate examination of any Indian university, or until arrangements were made for his strict supervision equal to that of parents.

IV.—RAILWAYS.

AKHBÁR I-ÁLAM. Jan. 5th, 1892.

Intermediate class carriages.

26. The *Akhbár-i-Álam* (Meerut), of the 5th January, complains that during Christmas week and the first week of January every year the railway companies grant first and second class return tickets on the payment of single fares, but that the same indulgence is not shown to the third or even the intermediate class passengers, who are generally natives. The recognition of such an invidious distinction between Europeans and natives is unjustifiable. At least the concession should be extended to the intermediate class. Again, there is a general complaint with respectable natives who travel intermediate class that only one intermediate class carriage being attached to each mail train, the accommodation is insufficient and the passengers are put to some inconvenience in consequence. An inquiry should be made, and if the complaint be well-founded, two intermediate class carriages be attached to each mail train. Moreover, intermediate class should be provided in the local train running between Meerut and Delhi from 1st January.

DABDABA-I-QAISARI. Jan. 9th, 1892.

Need for privies in third class railway carriages.

27. The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 9th January, complains that the difficulties to which third class passengers, especially those who have to perform long journeys, and women who live behind the screen, are exposed from the want of privies in railway carriages may be easily imagined. The grievance has repeatedly been brought to the notice of Government, and Government has promised to redress it, but nothing has yet been done. Had Europeans had any such serious complaint, it would have been removed long ago. Under these circumstances, natives have good reason to find fault with Providence for making them natives. They do not ask for those comforts and conveniences which are provided for first and second class passengers, but only for a thing the want of which causes them a great deal of trouble. It is to be regretted that Government, which professes to look upon all classes of its subjects with an equal eye, should be so indifferent to such a serious grievance of native passengers. Privies should be provided even if the measure necessitates a small increase in the rates of fare.

ÁZÁD. Jan. 8th, 1892.

Exclusion of upper class native passengers from the waiting room at the Cawnpore Station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand line.

28. The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 8th January, on the authority of a correspondent, complains that the Station Master at Cawnpore, on the Oudh and Rohilkhand line, does not allow upper class native passengers to wait at the waiting room at the station. The exclusion of natives is unjustifiable. The matter should be inquired into and the prohibition withdrawn.

V.—Miscellaneous.

Kayasth Conference, Bareilly.

29. The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 9th January, publishes the resolutions passed by the fifth Kayasth Conference held at Bareilly during Christmas week. Among other resolutions there was one in which the Conference declared that it would have nothing to do with political or religious matters, and another in which the Conference called upon the Kayasth associations in different parts of the country to prepare schemes for curtailment of marriage expenses and submit them through provincial committees at the next Conference which will meet in Rájputána.

Dabdaba-i-Qaisari. Jan. 9th, 1892.

A suggestion regarding the disposal of subscriptions raised by Sriman Swami for the protection of kine.

30. The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 7th January, says that for some years past nothing has been heard of Sriman Swami, the leader of the anti-cowkilling movement, and that it is not known whether he is alive. It is believed that he raised subscriptions amounting to Rs. 20,000, and that the money was deposited in the Allahabad Bank. As no other competent man has taken the Swami's place to promote the objects of the movement, the money had better be devoted to the encouragement of education. The matter is entitled to the consideration of the residents of Allahabad.

Prayág Samáchár. Jan. 7th, 1892.

Allahabad:
The 18th January 1892.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

No.

123

4

56

789

10

11